The M'Kean County Miner.

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We have a large and complete assortment of Plain and Fancy Types of every style and are prepared to do all kinds of Plain and Fancy Printing, promptly and in good style.

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BYRON D. HAMLIN & SON,
Law & Land Office.
AGENCY OF THE
KEATING LANDS.
Practice in the Courts of McKean, Potter, Cameron and Elk counties.
Smethport, Pa.

BACKUS & MILLIKEN,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
SMETHPORT, PA.
We will promptly attend to all business entrusted to our care. Office in Sartwell Block, on Main Street.
W. J. McCANDLESS. JOHN C. BACKUS

P. FORD,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
Will attend to all matters pertaining to the profession.
OFFICE—FORD BUILDING,
Corner Main and Church Streets, SMETHPORT, PA.

R. H. ROSE,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
SMETHPORT, PA.
Will give prompt attention to all business intrusted to his care.
OFFICE IN THE COURT HOUSE.

S. W. SMITH,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
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Will give prompt attention to all business intrusted to his care.

P. R. COTTER,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
PORT ALLEGANY, PA.
Will attend to all business entrusted to his care, and will receive the most careful attention. Particular attention to collections.

PHYSICIANS.

FREEMAN & BROWN,
PHYSICIANS and SURGEONS,
Smethport, McKean Co., Pa.
Will promptly attend to all calls in their profession.

H. L. McCOY,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,
Smethport, McKean Co., Pa.
Will promptly attend to all calls in his profession.

D. V. CROSSMIRE,
Resident Physician P. & E. R. R. Co.,
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Prompt attention given to all professional calls.

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PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,
Bradford, McKean Co., Pa.
Will attend promptly to all calls in his profession.
OFFICE AT THE BRADFORD HOUSE.

F. W. HOGARTH,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,
PORT ALLEGANY, PA.
Will attend to all calls in his profession.
OFFICE IN HIS STORE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BINGHAM ESTATE.
ROBT. H. ROSE
Is authorized to receive moneys for sale, also appointed attorney to buy lands in the Bingham Estate, in McKean County. He can be found at the Prothonotary's Office in the Court House.
Prothonotary's Office in the Court House.
LOST C. SIMPSON,
Agent of the Trustees.
Williamsport, Dec 24 1875

W. S. BROWNELL,
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
Hats, Caps,
BOOTS & SHOES,
Etc., Etc., Etc.
MOTTO—Quick Sales, Small Profits.
Store Opposite Baptist Church,
SMETHPORT, PA.
Patronage is respectfully solicited.

SARTWELL BROTHERS'
BILLIARD SALOON
AND
RESTAURANT,
Sartwell Block.
Second Floor, SMETHPORT, PA.
C. W. SARTWELL. S. B. SARTWELL

E. R. SHATTUCK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
WINES AND LIQUORS,
Olean, N. Y.
Particular attention given to orders by mail or telegraph.
Small or large quantities carefully boxed and shipped.

W. T. CALLAR,
DEALER IN
DRUGS,
PAINTS, OILS,
FANCY GOODS,
ETC., ETC., ETC.
KANE, PA.

JOSHUA DAVIS. O. M. JAMES.
DAVIS & JAMES,
DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour & Feed,
Clothing, Notions,
Hardware and General Merchandise,
KANE, PA.

W. E. SIBRETT & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FINE HATS, CAPS,
FURS, ROBES, Etc.
Cor. Exchange and Washington Streets,
BUFFALO, N. Y.
The largest dealers in this class of goods in Western New York.

BONNEY'S
UNITED STATES HOTEL,
Terrace, Near Main Street,
BUFFALO, N. Y.
D. BONNEY & SON, Proprietors.
F. E. STONE, Clerk. (Late Proprietor of the Ocean House.)

OLEAN HOUSE,
GEO. VAN CAMPEN, Proprietor,
Union Street, Convenient to Depots. OLEAN, N. Y.

SARTWELL HOUSE,
Port Allegany, Pa.
S. C. SARTWELL, Proprietor.
The above house has been recently rebuilt, refurnished and refitted in the latest style for the convenience of guests.

CABINET SHOP,
Mechanic Street, Smethport,
WM. SPECHT, Proprietor.
FURNITURE,
PICTURE FRAMES, Etc.,
Of every description constantly on hand and made to order.

ALFRED STURDEVANT,
Would respectfully inform the citizens of Smethport and vicinity that he is now prepared to attend to all calls in his line.
Shops at the New Quarters,
Over the Post-Office.
He is prepared to do
Shaving and Hair Dressing,
In the highest style and at the lowest price. A share of patronage solicited.
CIGARS, COLLARS, CUFFS,
And other fancy and useful articles constantly on hand. Call and be satisfied for yourselves.

PAINTING AND GRAINING!
The undersigned is prepared to do all kinds of work in PAINTING and GRAINING in a workmanlike manner and at reasonable rates.
Graining by a New and Cheap Process.
I make a specialty of GRAINING, by a new process by which I can do it as cheaply as plain work, the time and money is would cost by the old way.
ELIAS SARNE.

Ayer's
Hair Vigor,
For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color, with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous, and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS.

Narrow Escape of Robbers.

Between seven and eight o'clock at night, two men in a buggy, with what seemed to be a colored boy sitting between them, drove on the St. Louis bridge, tossed the tollkeeper their fares and started hastily towards East St Louis. When out some distance on the bridge, a cry of "Help, for God's sake!" issued from the buggy, and the colored boy was tumbled out, when the other occupants in the vehicle put the whip to the horse and disappeared in the darkness. The toll collector hastened to the spot and found that the seeming colored boy was a woman, who said the men in the buggy were named Wilson and Holland, and that they were the parties who robbed the United States express car on the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern railroad a few miles from St. Louis some time ago. She attended to their room over the American express office. She went there and found them looking at some stolen articles and papers. On being discovered they seized, chloroformed and gagged her, kept her in the room all day, and towards evening put men's clothing on her, carried her down stairs and placed her in the buggy. She says she was sensible while being taken out of the building; heard Wilson and Holland say they intended to tie a weight to her neck and throw her from a bridge into the river; that she knew too much and must be got rid of; being gagged she could not call for help nor could she escape by running away, but while on the bridge she managed to get the gag out of her mouth. She then screamed for assistance, and was thrown out of the buggy. When Wilson and Holland reached the East End bridge, they were stopped by the toll collector for fast driving, but they jumped out of the buggy and dashed down the eastern approach of the bridge for dear life, and escaped. In the buggy was found a bottle which had contained chloroform, a trace chain and sledgehammer and a car coupling link, which were no doubt intended to be used to sink the woman after being thrown into the river. Holland was formerly a railroad conductor, but the colored woman does not know who Wilson is.

The Pulse.

Every person should know how to ascertain the state of the pulse in health; then, by comparing it with what it is when ailing, he may have some idea of the urgency of his case. Parents should know the healthy pulse of each child, as now and then a person is born with a peculiarly slow or fast pulse, and the very case in hand may be of that peculiarity. An infant's pulse is 140; a child of seven about eighty; and from twenty to sixty years it is seventy beats per minute, declining to sixty at fourscore. A healthful grown person beats seventy times in a minute; there may be good health at sixty, but if the pulse always exceeds seventy there is a disease; the machine is working itself out; there is a fever or inflammation somewhere, and the body is feeding on itself, as in consumption, when the pulse is quick—that is, over seventy—gradually increasing, with decreased chances of cure, until it reaches 110 or 120, when death comes before many days. When the pulse is over seventy for months, and there is a slight cough, the lungs are affected. The pulse decreases when a recumbent position is assumed for any length of time, and is increased by exercise, stimulants and the presence of food in the stomach.

Veiled.

As old Egyptian festals, we are told,
Was ayo a guest,
Who through the feast sat rapt, silent, cold;
Whom no one prest;
To share the banquet yet who still remained
Till the last song was sung, the last cup drained.

The cup, the song, the jest and laugh went round,
No cheek turned pale,
No guest amazed did query o'er propound,
Or lift the veil
To learn the wherefore one alone sat mute,
With whom nor host, nor friend exchanged salute.

Unmoved and rose-crowned drapery did all;
That thing of fear,
That hideous skeleton in festive hall,
Evoked no groan;
So thrill of horror checked the flow of mirth,
Unseen, unveil that grisly type of earth.

But did the host return when all were gone,
The lights put out,
The unseen presence of that nameless one
Might put to rout
All the gay fancies of wine and song,
And speechless dread the fleeting night prolong.

At every hearth, in every human heart
There sits such guest.
We may not, cannot bid it thence depart,
Even at the best,
We can but crown with roses, veil and drape,
The thing exists, though we conceal its shape.

We shroud our skeletons from public gaze,
And from our own;
Ignore their presence with life's lamps ablaze,
Till left alone
With festal fragments, wine stains, lights gone dim,
We feel them with us, icy, bloodless, grim.

Our nerves would quiver to unveil the bones
Of the dead past,
We lock them in our hearts, with sighs and moans,
To keep them fast;
'Tis but in solitude we turn the key,
And dare to look upon them as they be.

JUDICIAL MURDER.

An Old Story Retold.

We doubt if there ever happened a more melancholy instance of what is termed "judicial murder" than the famous case of Eliza Fenning. The tragic history of that unhappy young woman, though well remembered by old Londoners, is probably forgotten, or at least but little known, in the United States. Eliza Fenning was a fair girl of twenty-two, of more than usual intelligence for one of her class, bright, coquettish, but well disposed and amiable. The daughter of a poor couple who dwelt in High Holborn, she was employed as cook in the family of a Mr. Turner, a law stationer in Chancery Lane. That family consisted of the Turners, man and wife, two apprentices named Gadsden and King, Sarah Peer, a housemaid, and Eliza Fenning, the cook. One day the father of Mr. Turner went to his son's house to dinner, and Mrs. Turner ordered Eliza to make yeast dumplings. When dinner time came the three Turners sat down at table, and began to discuss the savory dish. The dumplings had scarcely been tasted, however, when all three were seized with sharp and agonizing pains. The dish was taken out into the kitchen, and there Gadsden, one of the apprentices, partook of it, and also fell violently ill. Eliza herself next ate of the dish, and was attacked by the same strange symptoms. The apprentice King and Sarah the maid, who had dined earlier, did not taste the dumplings, and were not ill.

The physician who was called declared the symptoms of the sufferers to be those of poisoning by arsenic. Then every component part of the dish of dumplings was examined. It was clear that the poison was not in the sauce, of which the elder Turner had not partaken. Neither was it in the flour, for a pie crust made of the same flour had been eaten by King and Peer with impunity. Some dough of which the dumplings were made was examined, and poison discovered therein. It appears that Turner used arsenic for killing rats, and was in the habit of leaving it carelessly in an open drawer.

Suspicion fell at once upon Eliza Fenning, and she was arrested and arraigned on a charge of attempting to poison the Turners. From the first she earnestly protested her innocence. It was proved that she and she alone had mixed and made the dumplings; the circumstantial evidence went to show that no one else could have had access to them until they were served upon the table. She had been in the kitchen all the time they were there, and most of the time alone. Here, then, was proved opportunity. It was shown that when the apprentice Gadsden was on the point of eating some of the dumplings, Eliza urged him not to do so, saying they were cold and heavy.

It was in evidence that Eliza had not taken the poisoned food until she had observed its effect upon others, and it was thence inferred that she either took it to conceal her crime, or with a suicidal design. It moreover appeared that Eliza's statements about the matter were inconsistent, contradictory, and in some instances untrue. She declared that the poison must be in the milk and not in the dumplings. Now, the milk had been fetched by Sarah Peer. It was thence inferred that Eliza was trying to divert suspicion from herself to her fellow servant. The analysis proved conclusively that the arsenic was in the dumplings and not in the milk. To further disprove the presumption of innocence raised by her eating herself of the poisoned food, it was shown that she had shortly before had a hearty meal off a beefsteak pie, and therefore was not likely to have eaten the "cold and heavy" dumplings, as she described them to Gadsden, because she was hungry. Having tried in vain to persuade people that the poison was in the milk, she turned around and declared that it was in the yeast. The yeast was proved by analysis to be perfectly pure.

Here, then, was a group of important circumstantial elements. Opportunity was proved, so was an instrument (the arsenic) at hand in a drawer to which she had free access, and a desire betrayed to conceal the crime by diverting suspicion to another, and by telling untruths. Upon the evidence as we have sketched it, Eliza Fenning was convicted by the jury, and sentenced to death. The case, however, created so widespread an agitation in the public mind that justice hesitated to execute its fatal decree. The utter absence of a conceivable motive was a serious blow in the case. Why should this light hearted, amiable young girl, whose worst known fault was her coquetry with the apprentices, poison a whole family? The great Irish advocate Curran, then in the height of his fame, exclaimed in burning eloquence against the horrible cruelty of her fate. She was reprieved for three months, in the hope that new evidence would transpire to save her. None was forthcoming. She was executed amid the greatest excitement throughout the metropolis; and on a warm July day she was borne, amid the sorrowing faces of ten thousand spectators, and her pall upheld by six young girls robed in white, from her humble home to the graveyard of the foundling hospital. One who lived amid those scenes wrote, long after: "Poor Eliza Fenning! So young, so fair, so innocent! Cut down even in thy morning, with all life's brightness only in its dawn! Little did it profit thee that a city mourned over thy early grave, and that the most eloquent of men did justice to thy memory!"

For more than half a century the guilt or innocence of Eliza Fenning was a disputed point. Then the confession of the real murderer came out, and her innocence established beyond a doubt.

New Mexico.

Mr. Hitchcock, from the United States House committee on Territories, made a long and highly colored report in favor of the admission of New Mexico as a State. The report says the Territory contains 77,000,000 acres of land, 40,000,000 of which are rich grazing and farming lands; that there are 135,000 people there, and 138 public schools, besides high schools and private seminaries. The products of the Territory, the report says, were last year: Gold, $2,500,000; cereals, $3,000,000; sale of stock, $1,800,000; wool, $2,000,000. It says there are now in the Territory, 4,000,000 sheep, 50,000 horses, and 350,000 cattle. The report cites nineteen States admitted with less population than New Mexico, and fewer resources. It also holds that the treaty stipulations at the time of the annexation of the Territory to the United States make its admission obligatory on this government, and cites a number of authorities to prove this position. The report recommends prompt and favorable action. It does not exactly agree with the government's reports concerning the agricultural resources of New Mexico, which lies in the heart of the great American desert.

Transfusion of Blood.

The Buffalo *Commercial* thus describes an interesting experiment which was tried at the medical college in that city, one day recently. The "subjects" were two dogs—one considerably larger than the other—which were placed under the influence of ether until both animals were utterly unconscious. An artery in the neck of the larger dog was opened. In this a tube was inserted, and the stop-cock of the tube turned off, thus preventing any blood from escaping until the proper time came. The small dog was then placed upon the table, the carotid artery opened, and the animal allowed to bleed to death. When the blood had ceased to run it was pronounced that the dog was absolutely dead. Artificial respiration was applied, and then the tube in the neck of large canine was inserted in that of his bloodless brother, the professor meanwhile working upon the chest after the manner used in restoring a drowning person. As soon as the stop-cock in the tube was turned the blood from the dog commenced flowing into the empty veins of the other, and in a very few minutes the creature was breathing again as naturally as ever.

The way a Chinaman cries is this: He first draws back the lips until the teeth are uncovered; then the mouth is extended, the corners lifted toward the eyes, which are partially closed; the face is puckered up with wrinkles, and the hands are placed on the sides; the whole body then shakes convulsively, the breath escaping in quick, convulsive snorts like

Winslow, the Forger.

The story of the capture of Winslow, the Boston forger, is thus told: Winslow asked the captain of the steamer Rotterdam, in which he sailed, if the United States had an extradition treaty with Holland. The captain replied that he thought there was such a treaty. This frightened Winslow, who then concluded to go to England. He left the steamer in a pilotboat and landed somewhere on the Dutch coast. His wife, sister and son went on to Rotterdam. In order to baffle his pursuers, he sent a telegram to his wife bearing date "Brussels." Colonel Chesebro is unable to explain why Winslow went to Brussels or whom he was when he sent this telegram. Winslow subsequently went to Rotterdam and thence to London. The clew to his whereabouts was discovered by intercepting a letter addressed to his wife, telling her to write to him at Murrays', the great publishers. He told her to address her letters to "Morton Lafferis, care of Murrays, publishers." He signed this letter Clifton. He went to Murrays' and wrote and left a letter there addressed to Morton Lafferis, his alias. For this letter he, for some inexplicable reason, called the next day, when a detective, who was in waiting, arrested him. He acknowledged his identity and went along quietly.

Winslow informed Colonel Chesebro that he had $6,000 when he started from the United States, which he declared is the proceeds of the sale of his wife's private property. He says that he has plenty of evidence to prove this, and appears only anxious that his wife may not suffer an inconvenience. It is believed by detectives that Winslow took away only a small amount of money.

The Romance of Lamartine's Marriage.

The story of the marriage of the great French poet and statesman is one of romantic interest. The lady was of an English family named Birch, and very wealthy. She first fell in love with the poet from reading his "Meditations Poetiques." She was slightly past the bloom of youth, but still young and fair. She read and reread the "Meditations" and nursed the tender sentiment in secret. At length she saw Lamartine in Genova, and her love became a part of her very life. Not long after this she was made acquainted with the fact that the poet was suffering, even to unhappiness, from the embarrassed state of his pecuniary affairs. Miss Birch was not long in deciding upon her course. She would not allow the happiness of a lifetime to slip from her if she could prevent it. She wrote to the poet a frank and womanly letter, acknowledging her deep interest and profound respect, and offering him the bulk of her fortune, if he were willing to accept it. Of course, Lamartine could not but suspect the truth. Deeply touched by her generosity, he called upon her, and found her to be not only fair to look upon but a woman of a brilliant literary and artistic education. He made an offer of his hand and heart, and was promptly and gladly accepted, and in after years Alphonse de Lamartine owed not more to his wife's wealth than to her sustaining love and inspiring enthusiasm.

Sudden Attachment.

It is related of Curran, the famous Irish orator and wit, that he was one evening sitting in a box at the French opera, between an Irish noblewoman, whom he had accompanied there, and a very young French lady. The ladies soon manifested a strong desire to converse, but neither of them knew a word of the other's language. Curran, of course, volunteered to interpret, or, in his own words, "to be the carrier of their thoughts, and accountable for their safe delivery." They went at it at once, with all the ardor and zest of the Irish and French nature combined; but the interpreter took the liberty of substituting his own thoughts for theirs, and instead of remarks upon the dresses and the play, he introduced so many finely turned compliments that the ladies soon became completely fascinated with each other. At last, their enthusiasm becoming sufficiently great, the wily interpreter, in conveying some very innocent questions from his countrywoman, asked the French lady "if she would favor her with a kiss." Instantly springing across the orator, she imprinted a kiss on each cheek of the Irish lady, who was amazed at her sudden attack, and often afterwards asked Mr. Curran: "What in the world could that French girl have meant by such conduct in such a place!" He never revealed the secret, and the Irish lady always thought French girls were very ardent and sudden in their attachments.

German Babies.

A German baby is pinioned and bound up, like a mummy, in yards of bandages, which are unfolded once (at the outside twice) a day; it is never "bathed," but I suppose is sometimes washed after some occult manner. Its head is never touched with soap and water until it is eight or ten months old, when the thick skull-cap of incrusted dirt that it has by that time obtained is removed by the application of various unguents. Many German ladies have assured me that the fine heads of hair one sees in Germany are entirely owing to this unwavery skull-cap.

Song.

With thee my thoughts are calm and sweet,
Without thee they are wild and sad;
With thee my life is all complete,
Without thee it is stormy—mad:
Be true to me, my love, be true
I'm nothing, if I have not you.

With thee my heart is aye at rest,
Without thee it is tempest-tost;
With thee my life is fully blest,
Without thee I am wreck'd and lost:
Be true to me, my love, be true
I'm nothing, if I have not you.

Facts and Fancies.

[illegible]

There are sixty-five glaciers in California, according to the State geologist.

The king of Bavaria has offered a prize for the best kerosene burning drawing-room lamp.

The Prussian mines produce about 5,000,000,000 pounds of iron ore per year, which are worth nearly 7,000,000 thalers.

Boyton's employers pay him for every swim he makes, and his wages are considered as the floating debts of the concern.

It is now the correct thing in Western journalism to say that a person who has been shot in the head has been "Carruthed."

Beverly Johnson was elected to the Maryland State Legislature fifty-five years ago—ten years before Byron died and when Poe was only eleven years old!

A Lowell saloon keeper recently advertised a free lunch, and a lady took a number of hungry children to his counter, and demanded and obtained a free meal for all of them.

A citizen of Orange, Mass., nearly seventy years old, and worth $8,800, refused to pay $2.62 taxes. A few hours in the county jail, however, caused the old gentleman to "shell out."

Landis was insane when he shot Carruth, but a verdict of acquittal has had a remedial effect. He has just been liberated in accordance with the statement of the examining physician.

An Indiana preacher said he wouldn't preach until the Sunday morning collections amounted to at least eighty cents, and he is having a long rest, and his congregation are saving money.

An amateur vocal concert in which none but doctors participated was recently given in a Western town, but the people as a general thing didn't attend. They said there was too much male-aria about it.

"The way it is," said little Johnny, describing a raffle at a church fair, "you see somethin' and you give a half dollar for a chance to win it, another fellow always gets it, and they never offer you your money back."

The Virginia (Nevada) *Enterprise* predicts that the time is not far distant when silver will be depreciated to half its present value. The production, already immense, is destined to be vastly increased by the improved methods for reducing ores recently perfected.

After two Arkansas farmers had squandered $1,120 on the lawyers in trying to find out who owned an old cart, they commenced shooting, and five cents' worth of ammunition brought a satisfactory decision. "Its your cart," were the last words of the plaintiff.

The *Sanitary Record* says that the duration of life in the United States is longer than in England, and that the immense profits of life insurance business here are explained by the fact that the rates of insurance are chiefly based upon English tabular estimates of life.

Such is fame. The Chicago *Journal* contains the following: A young man gave his fiancee a diamond ring valued at $500. The parties had a falling out and the young man went to law and sued for the recovery of the ring. The jury returned a verdict in favor of the girl.

A distillery company of Illinois is in trouble. It appears that several thousand barrels used by them were ordered by the managing partner with the staves opposite the bung made thicker than the others, so that the gauge rod would show a gallon or so less than the contents.

A cockney gentleman stepped up to give his testimony: "There was a vast crowd gittin' about 'im, hand one said the name was killed, hand another said the same; hand I hexclaimed, with a loud voice: 'Hif the man is killed, why don't you stand back hand give 'im a little hair?'"

A "hard times" party in Connellsville, Pa., issues the following card: "Eggs, corn, oats, old iron, paper, rags, store pay, and stove wood taken. Special attention shown to guests who pay cash and wear store clothes. Crackers, cheese, herrings, turnips, and water furnished at hard times prices, if desired. Positively no slate kept."

Here is a new and characteristic story of George Washington, which has recently come to light: His personal friend, Governor Morris, was about going to Europe, and Washington, along with several letters of introduction, gave him this charge: "To buy him in Paris, a flat gold watch, not the watch of a fool or of a man who desires to make a show, but of which the interior construction shall be extremely well cared for, and the exterior air very simple."

he M'Kean Miner.

J. P. Barbour - - Editor.

THURSDAY, MAR. 2, 1876.

PICTURE OF DEMOCRACY.

The Plunderers of New York.

hear and read a great deal Democratic sources about Rep n extravagance in the administration of government. The lead the party in the House of Rep tatives are training every nerve d every means in the bill of ex- e of the National government ey can steal out and thus am them to delude the people into chief that they are the party of nt and reform. Now the democracy are protesting very economical and even mis- they would be of "the people's y" if they were allowed to ham- . It may be well to test their ty by looking into their man nt of the finances where they complete control.

York city may certainly be s an instance of the beautie- tely democratic rule. From ent essay, written by Col. Rush Sloane, and the result of many s labor, we are enabled to pre- some figures of democratic ex- e that may well astonish thrifty followers of Andrew Jack- n McKean county.

he full working of the democrat system of government in that city ave fully developed in 1868. In e year, through the skillful man- ment of the present Governor don and the audacity of the dem c leaders the city was made to an unaccountable democratic porty. Tweed and his followers gained full control over the lives d property of the citizens: no one ed to resist them; and placed in ver by the skillful tactics of Mr. don, they extracted from the city sury $91 000,000 within a period three years. In 1861 the city debt but $20,000,000. in 1875 it was 1,000,000! The Department of lic works was the chief means by hich the robbers carried on their ulations. It build one boule vard the cost of $1,000,000 per mile. spent vast sums in improvements the outskirts of the city. It ex- nded in all $53,000,000—a greater sum than both London and Paris ve spent in the same time, with a opulation and wealth together five times greater than New York possesses. A large part of this money was lavished upon democratic voters: the rest went to swell the hoards of the perpetual theives or was employ- ed in purchasing legislatures or car- rying distant elections. United States judges, men of honor and reputation are content with salaries of $5000. New York city judges are paid salaries ranging from $10,000 to $17,500. The "new county court House" has proven a rich mine for these public robbers. It has al- ready cost $13,000,000, and is unfin ished. It might have been built for $5,000,000. The police of that eminent democratic city cost twice as much as that of London in pro portion to the number employed, and is a centre of political corruption. Democratic politicians, chiefly of "one nationality," are rewarded with city salaries of $1200 a year on the police force, and are only required to see that their followers vote the democratic ticket as often as possible. London has a population of 4,000,000 and spends annually $40,- 000,000. The cost of governing democratic New York with a popu- lation of only 1,000,000 is $36,000,000 yearly. Each inhabitant of London therefore is taxed $10; each citizen of New York $36. It costs nearly four times to govern in New York as it does in London, although even in London the people complain of their taxes. In some cases the taxes in New York amount to one third the income of the property upon which it is imposed.

This deplorable picture of reck- less extravagance and public robbery is the result of democratic rule. And yet their leaders have the cheek to assert that there is in the party of re- trenchment and reform. "By their fruits ye shall know them." If such is the result of their rule in a single city, what are we to expect if by any mischance or storm judgment of the Almighty the country should be curs- ed with such control of the National Treasury?

"The Republicans of Indiana held their Convention on Tuesday. Gov. [illegible] was renominated on the first ballot, and Senator Morton presented as a candidate for President.

"Liberal" Opinions.

Among the individual republicans who went into opposition in 1872 none was more distinguished per- haps than Carl Schurz. As a lead ing representative of a class which, though not numerous, has made some noise in the political world, it is in- teresting to know his opinion of the success of the grand democratic res- toration, so far as it has been devel- oped at Washington. He says:

A spectacle of helplessness more melancholy than the democratic ma- jority in the house of representatives now offers can scarcely be found in the history of parties. What great things were prophesied when this party should get into its hands even a part of the power of government! And now the possession of this power in the house of representatives has only afforded a new opportunity for one moral overthrow after another, until the best heads of the party curse their victory in the year 1874, because it has only brought their an nouncists with new vitality.

That is a very fair picture of the present condition of the democratic party. We now wish to quote a few lines from one of the best representa- tive newspapers which headed the defection in the republican ranks in 1872—the Springfield *Republican*:

The success of the democratic party next fall is impossible, for the simple reason that *no gentleman, no Christian, no philanthropist can vote for it.* The leaders all sneer at the darky. The southern men, for the most part, desert him, and are not willing to give him his rights * * * The seventy ex-rebels in the house, one and all, despise the black men as a citizen. They accept his citizen- ship simply because they can't help it. Now, no man in the North who ever was a republican, or who has a spark of manhood, can ever join such a party. What becomes of the black men under its rule?

CAN'T STAND IT.

The New York *Tribune* went over to the Democracy in 1872, and has since been endeavoring to convince the people that the Democratic party is the reform party; but the out- rageous conduct of the leaders in Congress has disgusted that journal, and it now admits with shame and humiliation that instead of being a reform party, it is just the reverse. This is what the *Tribune* has to say on the pledges of the Democracy to an improvement in the civil service:

"Instead of exhibiting any regard for a pure, honest, and capable civil service, they have put out of office every Republican they could reach, without inquiring as to his capacity or fitness, and with just as little in- quiry as to fitness or capacity they have established hungry office seek- ing Democrats in their place. "Is he a Republican?" has been the only question asked concerning the candi- dates for removal. "Is he a Demo- crat?" the only one asked concern ing an applicant for appointment. They turned the Librarian of Con- gress out of office without a word, although he was eminently qualified for the place, just to make room for a broken down Democratic politi- cian. They hustled out Union sol- diers wherever they found them and put Confederate soldiers in their places. They made a clean sweep of everything from Chief Clerk down to messenger keeper. Never was there a more shameless scramble for office, never a more reckless, drunk en, and disgraceful division of spoils. We are forced to believe that the manner in which this party has plunged its nose in the trough at the first opportunity is but a fair illus- tration of its instincts; and we are quite certain that its real spirit and purpose are more clearly disclosed in the character of the men whom it has rewarded with its offices, than in all the platforms, professions, and promises that ever were written and promulgated. From one of its appointments, that of Mr. James P Hambleton, we may learn all. The sweeping removal of faithful and efficient officers, of Union soldiers, honest and capable men whose only offense was their politics, was of it- self indecent; the appointment in their places of a parcel of scurvy politicians whose only claim was political services was an affront to the intelligence of the country as well as a barefaced repudiation of the professions and promises upon which the party was intrusted with power."

The Confederate soldier who hauls down the United States flag at the close of the House sessions, boasts that he hires a nig for ten cents to draw it up, but he assigns the honor to no man to pull it down, that is a luxury he enjoys too well.

After the 6th of April, members of the Legislature gets $10 per day in addition to their salary of $1,000, and that is the reason why the Dem. ocratic House refuses to fix a day of adjournment; and yet, they went in to power as "reformers!" The peo- ple have got about enough of that kind of reform.—*Bradford Reporter.*

The Wisconsin Republican Con- vention met in Madison on the 22d. A resolution favoring Blaine for President was adopted.

A Washington correspondent of the New York *World* made some grave charges in reference to Hon. A. M. Clapp's, administration of the Government Printing Office. The Buffalo *Courier* promptly copied the slanders upon the character of one of its former most honored citizens, and the same were immediately trans- ferred to the columns of the Port Allegany *Reporter*. In a few days Mr. Clapp wrote to the *Courier* re- monstrating against the published insult, and that journal handsomely "took back" all it had said. But the *Reporter* has failed thus far to prove equally honorable. Our neighbor seem to have a strange passion for copying all the slanders afloat about Republican officeholders but is never known to correct one when it is prov- en false. "Corrections are painful." Concerning the charge against Mr. Clapp, we can say from a three years experience as one his employees in the Government Printing Office, that the most of them we know to be ab- surdly false, and have no hesitancy in pronouncing the same verdict up- on the rest. Mr. Clapp has been through the furnace of an investiga- tion too many times to be easily frightened. Every time for the last ten years that a Congressman has wished to gain a little cheap notor- iety as a reformer he has attacked the Government Printing Office, one of the few if not the only depart- ment under government where the employees give a fair equivalent in labor for the remuneration received.

Probably no man stands higher in the estimation of the people at the present day than Secretary Bristow. His able, vigorous and manly war- fare upon the Whiskey Ring, and its amazing and beneficial results, has earned the plaudits of the na- tion and placed him in the front rank of possible candidates on the Republican ticket for the Presidency. There are some foolish enough to think, or pretend to think, that the prosecutions against the members of this ring and their fall and sub- sequent developments are an injury to the party with which he is associ- ated. The editor of *Harpers Weekly*, upon this point says very wisely:

If any one thinks that Mr Bris- tow's action has injured the Repub- lican party, he forgets that Bristow is a Republican, that the President who said so him. "Let no guilty man escape," is a Republican; that the exposure, prosecution, and punish- ment of the criminals are due to Republican resolution and courage. If to attack a huge conspiracy, un- mask it, and recover its spoils to the country is to injure the party, Mr. Bristow has injured it. But not otherwise.

The whisky ring will not succeed in driving Bristow out of the cabinet. Howls of anguish from the democ- ratic organs.

The late Auditor of Pennsylvania, Gen. Harrison Allen, has struck a very rich lode of gold and silver in his mines in Colorado.

The Evening *Post* looks upon the two parties in this country as the most formidable dangers ahead. The attitude of such papers as the *Post* may be mentioned as another.

Excepting a snarl from a disap- pointed democratic organ here and there, the whole country, without re- gard to political sentiment, appears to be gratified and satisfied with Gen. Babcock's acquittal.

The democratic candidate for gov ernor of New Hampshire is a fit companion for the democratic clerk of the ways and means committee, who named his boy John Wilkes Booth. In 1864, Mr. Morey said: "I believe the name of President Lincoln will go down to posterity along with the deep execrations of those who revere the Union." Ha- tred of Abraham Lincoln seems just now to be one of the specia. demo- cratic dogmas.

The democratic party in this state is a "reform" party. Extravagance was so dreadful to it that Mr. Samuel J. Tilden and his *fidus Achates*, John Bigelow, have been known at agri- cultural meetings to actually weep tears of rage and shame at the man ner the people had been defrauded. But no sooner does Mr. John Big- elow get into office than he asks for some extra thousands of dollars for clerk hire. And that is the kind of reform the democrats practice.—N. Y. *Commercial Advertiser.*

The Way to test a party's prom- ises is to see how it acts when in power. The democratic legislature of Kentucky has killed a bill to pun- ish and prevent bribery at elections. The *Courier-Journal* thinks the bill ought to have prevailed in view of "the alarming state of corruption that prevails at all Kentucky elections." Can these things be in the strong- hold of democratic rule? Will the *Courier-Journal* allow us to inquire, are the democrats of Kentucky all carpet-baggers, scalawags and nig- gers? We have always understood from it that no one in the South is corrupt but these.

Meeting of the Republican State Convention.

In pursuance of a resolution of the Republican State Committee, at adopted a meeting held in Har- risburg a Republican State Con- vention, to be composed of del egates from each Senatorial and Representative district to the num- ber to which such district is entitled in the Legislature, is hereby called to meet in the city of Harrisburg at 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday, March 29th, 1876, for the purpose of nom- inating an Electoral Ticket and of electing Senatorial and Representa- tive delegates to represent the State in the Republican National Conven- tion to be held at Cincinnati, Ohio, on the fourteenth day of June, 1876. By order of the Committee.

HENRY M HOYT, Chairman.
A. WILSON NORRIS, Secretary.

Exit Babcock.

Washington cor. N. Y Tribune.

Gen. Grant, several day ago, re- solved in his own mind that Gen. Babcock should no longer sit in his old capacity, and to-day he spoke of the matter in the cabinet meeting. His decision was commended by all the members present. The Pres ident is still firm in the belief that Babcock had no guilty connection with the whiskey ring and has confi dence in his secretary's honesty is not impaired; but he thinks that Gen Babcock was indiscreet, and he also blames him for keeping several im- portant papers from his attention relating to St. Louis offices which were necessary for intelligent action Gen Babcock will probably be con- tinued on duty in this city as ma jor of engineers and superintendent o public buildings and grounds, and also chief engineer of the govern- ment water works.

Mr Levi P. Lacken, who is in real ity the private secretary of the Pres ident, and whose name has been fre- quently mentioned in connection with the whisky frauds as a friend of Avery and Babcock, is also un- derstood to retire from the White House from the present time. Prob- ably Ulysses S Grant, Jr., a young man of excellent promise, will suc- ceed to the secretaryship.

How is this brethren? Tennes- see has been in the hands of the "friends of administrative reform" for ten years, and as a result the value of taxable property has depre- ciated since 1873, even $500 000 000, and a democratic paper in Nashville admits that "should the legislature treble the rate of taxation and apply it to the year 1877, January 1, 1878 would find a deficit in the treasury of more than $1,500,000!" The rem edy suggested for this state of this is the favorite democratic prescription —*repudiation*. By all means let us invite these prudent financial doc- tors and economizers to attend our national patient at Washington! Let can run him—into the ground—speedily.

A correspondent of the Pittsburg *Commercial* writes. "Let all the coal men, and others interested, hurry forward their petitions to Congress against the repeal of the duty on foreign coal. Coal men and others in and about Pittsburg and else- where, may save themselves the trouble. The Democrats in Congress have the upper hand, and coal coal miners must suffer with all the rest. Our industries are marked for the slaughter, unless the Republican Senate stands as a bulwark against the British hirelings of the House.

The Democrats, instead of being on the defensive, are now on the fence, according to the Washington *Chronicle*.

There are reiterations that White law Reid will retire from the *Tribune* and Jennings from the *Times*, leav- Jones in editorial charge.

Senator Hamlin is Chairman of the Committee on Post-Offices in the United States Senate. The House promptly did away with the obnox- ious bill on third class matter, this session, but since it went into Sen- ator Hamlin's Committee, there is an ominous silence about it.

It appears that Ben Hill, the Georgia fire-eater, while a Senator in the rebel Congress at Richmond, took part in a "debate" which ended not so amicably as did the one in the House a few weeks ago. He became engaged in a heated dispute with William L. Yancey—the man who did more than any one man in the South to hasten secession. The Nashville *American* thus relates the result of the controversy:

High words passed, and finally the lie was given by Mr. Hill. Mr. Yancey leaped forward, and, as he aimed a blow at his adversary, was caught in the arms of the latter and violently thrown back over a desk. Mr. Hill is a man of wonderful mus- cular development. Mr. Yancey was never very heavy, though lithe and active. In the fall his spine was seriously injured, and when the bystanders rushed upon the two and dragged the one from the other, the great fire eater lay unconscious up- on the floor, with a little trickle of blood oozing from his lips. He was carried to his hotel, a vote of secre- cy was passed, and the encounter hushed up. No one in Richmond except that body of men knew of the circumstance for six months af- ter. Meanwhile the victim did not recover. He drooped from day to day. He became listless, hopeless, and vacant. He was transferred to his own home, where his convul- sions ceased a few weeks before his death, which was tranquil and calm.

In commenting on the speech of Bishop McQuaide in Boston, the Buf- falo *Commercial Advertiser* says his utterances are enough to convince the friends of public education that they have before them a square and severe struggle for the very exis- tence of the free school system. Other prominent journals have uttered the same warning.

Railroad Time Tables.

McKEAN & BUFFALO R. R.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Accom	Mail.	
Clermont	8 20 a m	1 40 p m	
Wernwag	8 29	1 48	
Hamlin	8 56	2 00	
Colegrove	9 00	2 05	
Crosby	9.04	2 09	
Smethport	9.24	2 25	
Farmers Val.	9 39	2.40	
Frisbees	9.49	2.50	
Larrabees	9.58 a m	2.58 p m	

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Express.	
Larrabee	11.28 a m	8.00 p m	
Frisbies	11.38	6.08	
Farmers Val.	11 50	8 17	
Smethport	12.05 p m	8 29	
Crosby	12 20	8 43	
Colegrove	12 24	8 46	
Hamlin	12 30	8 50 p m	
Wernwag	12.42		
Clermont	12.51		

N. V. GOODLIN, Supt

BUFFALO, NEW YORK & PHILA. R'y

Going South.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Accom	Express.
Buffalo	7 30 a m	8.05 a m	4 00 p m
Olean	10 35	4 15 p m	7 10
Eldred	11 11		7 46
Larabees	11 20		7 52
Pt Allegany	11.42		8 14
Emporium	12 40		9 15

Going North.

STATIONS.	Express.	Mail.	Accom.
Emporium	4 00 a m	1 40 p m	
Pt Allegany	5 01	2 43	
Larabees	5 24	3.07	
Eldred	5 33	3 15	
Olean	6 21	4 03	6.40 a m
Buffalo	9.15	7.10	2 00 p m

H L. LYMAN, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
J. D. YEOMANS, Supt.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, NOV. 22, 1875, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail- road Division will run as follows:

Westward.

KANE ACC'M leaves	Renovo	4 50 p. m.	
" " "	Driftwood	5 58 p. m.	
" " "	Lumbermans	6 55 p. m.	
" " "	St Marys	7 55 p m	
" " arr at Ke ne		9 50 p m	
ERIE MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	11 55 p m.	
" " "	Renovo	11 00 p. m.	
" " "	Emporium	1 10 p m	
" " "	St Marys	2 00 p m	
" " arr at Erie		7 50 p m	

Eastward.

RENOVO ACC'd leaves Kane	8 00 a. m	
" " " St Marys	9 42 a m	
" " " Emporium	10 45 a m	
" " " Driftwood	11 45 a. m.	
" " " Renovo	1 05 p. m	
ERIE MAIL leaves Erie	11 20 p m	
" " " Ridg	3 50 p. m	
" " " St Marys	5 10 p m	
" " " Emporium	6 05 p m	
" " " Renovo	8 25 p m	
" " arr at Philadelphia	6 50 a m.	

Renovo Accom. and Kane Accom connect east and west at Erie with Low Grade Divis- ion and B N Y & P R R.

Wm. A. BALDWIN.
Gen'l Supt.

M L. Armstrong,

Dealer in

AND

ELGIN WATCHES.

Agent for

ITHACA CALENDAR CLOCKS

in McKean County.

Repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry a specialty.

J. G. EATON,

DEALER IN

Heavy & Shelf Hardware,

OILS, PAINTS,

GLASS, PUTTY,

TIN & WOODEN WARE,

New Store,

Mechanic St., 2 doors south of Water

12-35 SMETHPORT, PA.

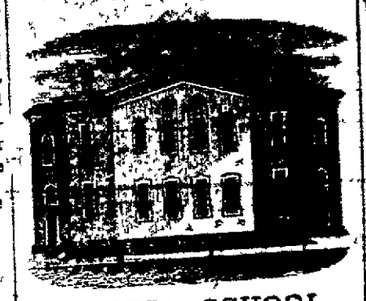
T. MULLIN, Jr.

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

WINES, LIQUORS, & SEGARS.

PORT ALLEGANY, PA.

SMETHPORT



GRADED SCHOOL.

The Winter Term Closes

March 17, 1876

Spring Term Opens March 22, 1876

When a Teacher's Class will be formed.

J. W. Kales, Principal.

S. R. Smith,

Dealer in

DRY GOODS

AND

Groceries,

At Hamlin Station,

Respectfully solicits a share of public patronage

Coffins and Caskets.

P. L. Webster

WOULD INFORM the citizens of Bradford and vicinity that he keeps ready made coffins, soft and hard wood caskets, etc., con- stantly on hand.

PATTERSON.

J. H. PATTERSON,

JEWELER.

Having established a Jewelry store in the MINER Building would solicit the pa- tronage of the public. All kinds of work done in the best style and at reasonable prices.

May 13, 1875.

"A Woman fair to look upon."

SARA, THE PRINCESS.

FACSIMILE of a colored Oil Painting by BECCHART, in full colors—size 12x22 inches. The royal beauty of face and form, rich Oriental costume, romantic Eastern land- scape back-ground, with its well, palm trees, flocks, tents, and long stretch of desert and distant boundary of mountains, combine to form a rare and lovely picture. It would grace the walls of any public or private gal- lery. CANVASSERS are wild over it- and are competing for the cash premiums sold for our splendid offer.—Address,

J. B. FORD & Co. New York City.

LOOK!

NEW GOODS at A. N. TAYLOR'S!
NEW GOODS at A. N. TAYLOR'S!

Having just returned from the Eastern cities, where I have purchased FOR CASH the largest stock of goods of every description ever offered for sale in this county, and having purchased my goods at very much below their value, purpose dividing the profits with my customers. Always giving the best the market affords at reasonable Dress Goods of the newest designs and of the best quality, at as low prices as can be found in Northern Pennsylvania.

WHITE GOODS FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN'S WEAR,
in new styles, of choice quality, and at low prices.

EMBROIDERIES OF EVERY NAME AND STYLE.

PRINTS Too numerous to mention, warranted fast colors, for 8c per yd.

Bleached Muslin, good yd. wide - - - 10c per yd.

16-Bone Corsets, for .75 | 200 reversible shawls, at $2

LADIES SUITS—MADE TO ORDER.

MOURNING GOODS IN ENDLESS VARIETY:

AUSTRALIAN CRAPES, BLACK ALPACAS, COBURGS, TAMISE & MERRITT'S CLOTHS, FINE BLACK, BROWN, BLUE & SLATE ALPACAS AT 2 SHILLINGS.

A GENUINE GROSGRAIN SILK FOR $1 50 PER YD

PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS.

Our Notion Department

is full to overflowing, as well as all others, which can reach those who by taking a peep inside

Clothing Department

is full, to find all the newest styles of Boys' Wear. All Wool & warranted.

GENTLEMEN'S SUITS, FOR $8 50. GENTS FURNISHING GOODS in every variety and style. Also the largest stock of *HATS and CAPS in McKEAN COUNTY.*

An immense stock of

BOOTS, SHOES, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, QUEENSWARE, TRUNKS, VALISES, DRUGS, MEDICINE, WILLOW WARE, CHROMO & OIL PAINTINGS, LADIES' HAND BASKETS, HATS, BONNETS, TRIMMINGS, FLOWERS, &c.

HARDWARE,

Including Nails, Iron, French, German, English and Amer- ican Cutlery, Saws, Oils, Paints, Farming Tools, Fishing Tackling. Nails $4 per 100 pounds.

Canned and Dried Fruits, Flour, Pork, Hams, Lard, Trout, White Fish Mackerel, besides many articles too numerous to mention, all of which will be sold at the lowest rates.

A. N. TAYLOR.

AT

A. B. ARMSTRONG'S

LEADING DRUGSTORE OF THE COUNTY,

NO. 1, UNION BLOCK, SMETHPORT, PENNA.,

CAN BE FOUND THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF DRUGS AND Medicines, and all other articles usually kept in first class drugstores.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES

PAINTS, OILS, & DYE STUFFS,
SOAPS, SPONGES, BRUSHES, COMBS

Perfumeries, Pomades, Oils,

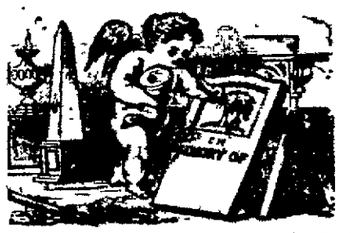
AND TOILET ARTICLES OF EVERY VARIETY. WE ALSO KEEP A LARGE AND WELL Selected assortment of American and French candies, Stationery, Envelopes, &c. &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS AT BOTTOM PRICES!

TOBACCO, CIGARS, PURE WINES & LIQUORS, &c. &c.

Prescriptions Carefully Prepared.

J. Digel's Marble Factory.



ALL KINDS OF MONUMENTAL, MARBLE and STONE WORK DONE TO ORDER

The Mean Miner.

Thursday, March 2, 1876.

SUPPLEMENT.

Treasurer's Sales.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Sale of Unseated Lands in arrears will commence at the Court House in Smethport, on

Monday, June, 12, 1876,

at 10 o'clock A. M., and be continued from day to day until the following described tracts of land, or a sufficient part thereof to pay the taxes due on the same, be sold to wit:

Warrant.	Sub Dtr.	Owner.	Tax
		Annin.	
	71	Asel Buckley	4 35
	58	Chas Bell	10 68
	115	D Simpson jr	3 00
	206	S & J O Lacons	6 02
	59	Robinson & Alvord	17 65
	57	do	13 95
	57	do	6 68
	50	B & J Stone	4 35
	128	do	12 02
	199	A N L & Smiley	30 00
	25	V E Vanderburg	3 00
	35	E W Burr	7 00
	25	C A Bailey	5 00
	215	C T Chamberlain	21 00
	21	S M Lundy	3 00
	82	James Campbell	12 00
	140	Geo Robb,	13 40
	30	A S Arnold	4 00
	34	Thos McCarter	4 08
	do	do	3 42
	34	Nelson Rice	4 08
	211	Keiser	21 00
	120	Bellows & Sumner	12 00
	140	Bellows & Co	13 30
	40	do	3 80
		Bradford.	
	119	Olean Lumber Co	24 00
	170	Lee & Heyniere	29 90
	6	J E Lee	1 37
	50	A Prentice	9 50
	217	E Hall Mar Co	41 00
	200	do	19 00
	14	do	1 33
	115	do	10 92
	115	do	10 92
	97	do	9 21
	1	do	0 09
	1	do	0 09
	1	do	0 09

The M'Kean Miner.

THURSDAY, MAR. 2, 1876.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Meeting of the County Committee.

The members of the Republican County Committee are requested to meet at the office of the Chairman, in Smethport, on Friday, March 10th, 1876, at 7 o'clock p. m., to appoint Senatorial and Representative delegates to the State Convention and to transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

H. F. BARBOUR,
Chairman.

Smethport, March 2, 1876.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

— Did you keep your feet on Sunday?

There is an unusually large attendance upon the Court this week. Hon. S. F. Wilson presiding.

The services at the Lyceum on Monday evening were favored with a short sermon on modern spiritualism.

A popular comic singer can get a larger salary in New York than is paid the editor of the first Editor of that city.

— Hon. J. C. Barnes returned from Harrisburg last Saturday. The cares of State do not seem to detract from his politeness or good nature.

There is an old saying which, if true, (I think it is encouraging outlook, viz. For every [illegible] February there will be a frost in [illegible].

We have received the first copy of the N[illegible] under the new management. It is [illegible] looking and well arranged sheet of [illegible] with new columns to the page.

— Stuart, the new Postmaster of Longwood, on moving a[illegible] carried Fulton soldier from [illegible] to him "Lost your arm, eh?—it's a [illegible] pity it wasn't your head."

In regarding the tie in the vote for Justice of the Peace in Liberty township, the Governor will [illegible] a quorum. A petition has been numerously signed recommending F. D. Lewis for the appointment.

Mr. Bayard Taylor has accepted the position of chief editorial writer on the New York Tribune, and will commence work as soon as his engagements for the season will [illegible].

The B. N. Y. & P. Railway company issued orders prohibiting conductors from giving passes to employees who belong to the order known as the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, and refused to return those [illegible].

Col. T. L. Kane paid us a very pleasant visit on Monday last. He has been spending [illegible] in Washington and Washington, [illegible] under obligations to him for many [illegible] regard to the political field [illegible] is indeed hard on politicians and [illegible] to the highest political [illegible], his are the observations of [illegible] and they are [illegible] and [illegible] visits are always welcome.

Mr. Spangler, in the Upper Island [illegible] a fine girl baby. Mother, child—[illegible] doing well. Here's our [illegible] Spangler.

The school house in Keating township [illegible] the residence of Mrs Hill, was [illegible] last Friday night. There are [illegible] that it may have been set on [illegible].

The greater portion of the time of the Court has been occupied this week with the Commonwealth vs. Crossmire. [illegible] We were in hopes to be able to [illegible] it in this issue, but up to [illegible] writing (Thursday evening) the [illegible].

Owing to the necessity of issuing a supplement sheet for the Treasurer's sale and the many interruptions due to [illegible] week, together with an "avalanche of job work," we have not been able to [illegible] our usual time and labor to the [illegible] department of the MINER this week and for that this issue is no better than our cotemporaries, and this is our [illegible].

Tilton's Promissory Note.

To illustrate of a promissory note, as given in his lecture on the "Problem of Life" in Olean last Thursday evening, was a peculiar one. He said that the business of this country was based on fraud. That nearly every merchants out of every hundred failed. That business with buying at six months and selling at six months, was based on at arms length and finger tips. Did a promissory note certify that the maker had one hundred thousand dollars in the bank and that at the end of three months he will take therefrom ten thousand and pay the obligation. No. A promissory note implies that the maker has some goods in his store, which within three months time he expects some customer from somewhere to come and look at, be pleased with, purchase and pay for, and if that customer does come, and does look, and is pleased with, and purchases and pays, the obligation will be paid. Is not that a good photograph of a promissory note?

An Important Decision.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has rendered a decision that completely upset all preconceived ideas upon the subject. The case was from the common pleas of Northumberland county, and involved the question of the legislative authority of school orders. The decision is that orders drawn by the president of the board of school directors upon the treasurer of the school board are not negotiable bills or orders, but are warrants for the payment of money to the persons to whom they issued, to be disbursed by the treasurer under the authority of the law. They therefore do not authorize a subsequent holder to maintain suit in his name upon a promissory note, bill or order. They do not possess the ordinary properties of a mere contract, but are the statutory means of drawing public money out of the hands of the [illegible] custodian of the funds of the district. Ex.

County Centennial Celebration Convention.

Pursuant to adjournment a meeting was held in the Court House, in this place, on Wednesday evening, to discuss further the question of holding a County Centennial Celebration of the coming 4th of July.

Hon. E. D. Hamlin acted as President of the meeting. It was discovered that none of the townships had sent regular delegates, but there were gentlemen present from nearly all the townships, all of whom assured the Convention of their belief that their localities would unite with enthusiasm in a grand county celebration.

On motion it was resolved to appoint two or more gentlemen from each township who were requested to call a meeting in their townships on Saturday evening, the 29th inst. for the purpose of exchange of sentiment upon the matter, and if so disposed to select one gentleman to act with the Central Committee at Smethport in making arrangements for the celebration, and to report to the Secretary of the Central Committee on or before the 1st April, the result of said township meetings.

The following gentlemen were selected for this work by the Convention:

Annin—J. B. Rumsey, Jos. Hodges,—Jewell.
Bradford—J. E. Blair, Z. W. Fisher, J. Solomon, Geo. Kelley.
Ceres—Nelson Peabody, O. P. Coon.
Corydon—Philip Tones, Byron Knapp, —Colburn.
Eldred—Gilbert Moody, Oscar Carpenter A. J. Barnes.
Hamlin—I. E. Fletcher, Devault Martin, J. E. H. White.
Hamilton—Samuel Campbell, Wm. J. Bartholomew, Jas. A. Anderson.
Keating—A. J. Otto, Jas. Bond, Asa Covey, A. D. Turbaut, P. Gallup
Liberty—I. Lieb, P. H. Cotter, S. W. Smith.
Norwich—Orlando Gallup, C. R. Burdick.
Otto—Wm. Lovejoy, John Baldwin.
Sergeant—W. T. Totten, G. Mefferlane, R. A. McClure, J. R. Townsend, Geo. H. Moore.
Wetmore—Lem T. L. Kane, W. L. Holman, O. D. Coleman,—Leigh.

After the passage of a resolution requesting the publication of the proceedings in the NORTHERN TIER REPORTER, Bradford Era, and McKean County Miner, the Convention adjourned.

B. D. HAMLIN,
Ch'n, Central Committee.

H. F. BARBOUR,
Secretary.

Theodore Tilton.

Those who failed to hear Theodore Tilton at Olean last Thursday evening, whether from a dislike of the man or any other better excuse, missed hearing one of the finest lectures, if not the finest of the season. The Erie Railway Company kindly ran an excursion train to and from the locality to accommodate the numerous attendants. These excursion trains are very highly appreciated by many people along the line of the road, and the efforts of the railroad managers to cater to the wants of their customers should meet with some encouragement. There were "encouraged" on the night of Tilton's lecture, to the number of [illegible] passengers from Smethport, and a proportionate number from [illegible] stations. Possibly, however, farmers were there in [illegible] proportion, more than any other station.

The lecture was above and beyond our most sanguine expectations. It was in turn profound, eloquent, pathetic and thrilling. That the "Problem of Life" was to develop within us the highest and most noble traits of character was the keynote of the lecture, which the speaker amply illustrated from the pages of history. Whatever weakness Theodore Tilton may be guilty of, he is a man of remarkable talent, wonderful eloquence, and noble impulses. He was listened to with the closest attention, and as the audience dispersed expressions of admiration were heard upon all sides.

The Lyceum.

The meeting of the Lyceum on Monday evening was largely attended. A great many of the citizens of the county who happened here this week took the opportunity of looking on and seeing how the people of Smethport conducted their literary society. In justice to the members of the Lyceum we take the liberty of saying that the session of Monday evening did not do entire credit to the Lyceum. It was not fully up to the standard of our usual sessions.

It was decided to have another session next Tuesday evening, when it will be decided whether the Lyceum will adjourn for the season, or reorganize on a new basis. A full attendance is desired. The following is the programme for next meeting.

Select Reading—Dela Sartwell.
Declamation—H. S. Stanley.
Five Minute Speech—Cora Backus.
Paper—Emma King.
Essay—E. G. Brown.
Debate—Mrs. T. King, Miss Ida Mason.
Music—Miss Kate Freeman.

John B. Gough.

The above named popular lecturer will deliver a lecture under the auspices of the Olean Library Association, at Blakes Opera House, Olean, on Friday evening, March 10th. The subject of his lecture is "Eloquence and Oratory," and it is one of his ablest and most eloquent efforts. Gough needs no puff or praise to draw a crowd. Everybody wants to hear him, of course.

An excursion train will run as usual, leaving Smethport at 5:15, stopping at all stations and returning immediately after the lecture.

— With this issue we present an interesting story procured at great expense (to the taxpayers,) entitled Treasurer Sales. It will be continued four weeks.

Hired Men Home.

No sleighing yet. Our lumbermen have arrived at the conclusion that they had better prepare to haul by logs on trucks, and have commenced to act accordingly. Considerable hauling has been drawn in town on wagons during the past few days.

Evening meetings are being held on Knapp's Creek by Rev. A. Merrill, pastor of the M. E. Church. Quite an interest is manifested in the revival, with about twenty converts as the result.

Last Thursday morning our quiet village was startled by the alarm of fire which was occasioned by the falling of the harness shop, over Barden & Roberts store, becoming ignited by being in too close contact with the stove pipe. Fortunately it was discovered in time so that the flames, after gaining quite a head way, was extinguished with but little damage being done. This narrow escape admonishes all too late to their pipes and chimneys and see that no risk is run through neglect or thoughtlessness.

The Lyceum, which has been started several weeks continues to increase in interest and numbers. As this is the first literary society this town has had we hope to see it productive of many good results. Business being dull we do not see why the people should not devote some time in improving and disciplining the mind.

We understand the Governor has informed the wise men of this town that he can not appoint a Justice of the Peace without first getting the voice of the people, by way of a petition. Why not call a new election and let the voters decide who shall hold the office without troubling His Excellency with our town affairs?

The winter term of our district school is drawing to a close. We hear it remarked that the school has been very orderly, and the scholars show marked improvement in their studies, under the management of our worthy teacher, Miss M. E. Keller.

R. S. Parr, our genial landlord, and wife are on a visit to Friendship, N. Y. for a few days.

Our esteemed townsman and county commissioner, W. A. Young, is at Smethport this week on official business.

OCCASIONAL.

The New Depot for the B., N. Y. & P. Railroad.

The Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railroad Company propose erecting a new depot or house of that class where one is now in use, at the corner of Lafayette and Fifth street, and have employed Mr. Richard A. Waite, architect, to prepare plans. The drawings are not yet completed but are sufficiently advanced to indicate that the building will be a handsome one. It is to be built of wood in the Florentine style, and although compact, and not very expensive building will be handsomely finished throughout. It will have a platform and [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] by a covering [illegible] ing. The frontage on Lafayette street [illegible] be 80 feet, and on Fourteenth street 75 feet. The first story to be [illegible] high, the second [illegible]. At the corner of the building on the two streets there will be a tower rising to a height of 75 feet from the sidewalk, and each of the four corners will be ornamented with gables. The first floor will be occupied by the freight office, waiting rooms, [illegible] and [illegible] by the offices of the superintendent, train despatchers, etc.

From the rear of the new depot, [illegible] a platform or side will extend 250 feet with the tracks for passing trains at either side. The new depot is to be completed previous to the Fourth of July, and in time for the first regular Centennial train.—Buffalo Courier.

The advertisements in a newspaper are read more than the thoughtless imagine. They are the map of a large class of men's capabilities in life. The man who contemplates doing business in a distant town [illegible] up the local paper, and in its advertising columns sees a true picture of the man he has to deal with; a complete record of the town, its commerce, its home trade, the facilities of storekeepers, its banks, and in almost every case he can estimate the character of the men who are soliciting public patronage. The advertising page is the map of the town, a record of its municipal character, a business confession of the citizens, and instead of being the opinionated production of one man, it is freighted with the live thoughts of a hundred.

— The receipts of the Academy entertainment last Thursday evening were $24.00; the expenses, about $17.

STOP THAT COUGH.

The way to cure a cough is to stop it. The lungs and throat can never heal as long as they are irritated by a constant cough. Dr Fenner's Improved Cough Honey will relieve any cough in one hour or less. It will break up a cold in the head before any cough has formed in two to three hours. Prevention is better than cure! In chronic coughs the system must be placed under the healing influences of Dr Fenner's Blood and Liver Remedy and Nerve Tonic also. This places the system in a healing condition, and under the two remedies the lungs and throat rapidly heal.

From the Mayor's Office, New York City
Executive Department, City Hall.
Office of the Mayoralty
New York City, Jan 26 1876.

Dr H. M. Fenner, Fredonia, N. Y.—Sir:

Enclosed you will find $1.79, for which please send me three bottles of your Improved Cough Honey by express.

Yours Truly, H. J. Farrell.

From John B. Miner, a wealthy banker of Fredonia, N. Y.

I certify that I was afflicted with a harassing. I procured a bottle of D. Fenner's Improved Cough Honey, and took three doses of it with the effect of entirely relieving me. J. B. Miner.

Who will continue to hack?

PALATABLE MEDICINE.—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is a honeyed drop of relief; his Cathartic Pills glide sugar shed over the palate; and his Sarsaparilla is a nectar that imparts vigor to life, restores the health and expels disease.—Waterford (Pa) Advertiser.

A Few Facts Demonstrated by Figures.

—If a produce dealer bought a farmers crops last year; say his oats at 60 cts, his butter at 40 cts. and his wool at 50 cts., and because he failed during the year to get an advance on those prices to satisfy his rapacity, he holds them until this year when the prices ruling are 40 cts. for oats, 25 cts. for butter and 35cts. for wool. Is any one going to buy of him at these prices because he proposes to sell them at cost? Not much! If a broker during the rebellion had paid as he must at one time, $2 72 for a gold dollar and held it from year to year because he could not get a profit on that price, would he not be laughed at to-day for even suposing any one would pay him cost for his dollar when it is only worth $1.14? These same incontrovertible facts are just as applicable to merchandising, and yet we often see great spread notices of selling off at cost for 60 days, just as though they thought the people would consider it a privilege to buy at cost, though their old antiquities cost from 25 to 100 per cent. more than fresh new styles of goods bought and sold at the present market value. But this cost dodge can no longer deceive the people; they have learned to go for their goods where merchandising is done on the Young American plan, where goods are sold at a profit where few goods remain over 60 days, where new goods are received daily, and sold daily in such quantities that the discount on the purchases are the main profit relied upon, where all goods are marked in plain figures, where there is no deviation in prices, where the poor man's one dollar buys as much proportionately as the rich man's ten dollars, where goods have found to have declined in market since last week purchases they are marked squarely down to present values and cold, where the people delight to go and buy their dry goods shawls, cloakings furs, hats, caps, boots, feathers fancy goods, holiday goods, in fact all goods useful and ornamental. Enquire for this place of all places to buy good goods cheap, and any one will tell you it is S. R. O. SMITH'S, & Co., Olean, N. Y.

Receipts and Expenditures of McKean County for 1875.

RECEIPTS.

Brick and lumber sold by Commissioners		25 50
Brick and lumber & chairs sold Treas		5 50
Jail bonds charged Treas		25 00 00
Rent of court room		11 82
Amount of late Treas Foster		8 0 75
Amount of late Treas Foster		852 69
Amount of late Treas Mckinster		44 55
Amount of Collectors 1874		617 04
Amount of Collectors 1873		1074 88
Amount of Collectors 1875		5 5 54
Amount of Collectors 1875		84 5 94
Bridge tax		5 5 94
		$[illegible]
Expenditures over Receipts		$[illegible]

EXPENDITURES

Jail	
Commissioners to Treas on Jail	
Treasurer to Treas on County	
Treasurer's salary 1875	
Commissioners per diem	
" " mileage	
" " per diem	
Clerk County Salary J B [illegible]	
Auditors	
Election Returns	
Election Boards	
Watchers to Treasury	
Jury Commissioners	
Court House [illegible]	
Sheriff's bill of [illegible]	
Lunatic Hospital [Mary Hickey]	
Insane [illegible]	
Lodging and [illegible]	
Printing Sprague	
Ceramic and Engraving C H	
Rent Bonsell	
Books and [illegible]	
Service Qualifications	
Elections	
Constable Returns	
Jurors Jurors	
Penn's Hospital [Sheahan]	
Auditing Fourth Account	
Cupboard for Court Room	
Stove Collector's Office	
Expenses of Treasurer's sale	
Commonwealth Costs	
Jury Commissioners	
Grand Jurors	
Witness 5	
Court Reporter	
	$[illegible] 40

LIABILITIES.

Jail Bonds	$23600 00
Orders outstanding	[illegible] 95
Amount due Treasurer	3540 02
	$[illegible] 27

ASSETS.

Due from Collectors 1869	$[illegible] 87
do 1870	35 68
do 1873	484 59
do 1874	750 43
do 1875	174 75
Due uncealed taxes 1874 and 1875	16476 72
	$18226 74
Liabilities over Assets	[illegible] 53
	$[illegible] 27

No Jail Bonds due until Jan. 1, 1878

We the Commissioners of McKean County, do hereby certify the foregoing exhibit of receipts and expenditures of said County for the year 1875, to be a true and correct copy, as taken from the books of our office.

Witness our hands and seal of said County, at Smethport, this 28th day of February 1876.

W. A. YOUNG,
O. GALLUP. } Commissioners.

ATTEST: JOHN R. CHADWICK, Cle k.

Administrators Notice.

In the estate of Delos T. Pierce

Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of the above named Delos T. Pierce, late of Otto township in McKean county, have been granted to H. K. Barton residing in said township of Otto. All persons therefore having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent are requested to make known the same to the said H. K. Barton without delay, and all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment of the same. H. K. BARTON,
Administrator.

Feb. 12, 1876-10-6t

WORK FOR THE UNEMPLOYED
The Thistle Edition

is the only [illegible] illustrated [illegible] of Sir Walter Scott's [illegible] NOVELS [illegible] and is the best edition of the four [illegible] novels [illegible]. The books are standard, and will sell [illegible] time. They [illegible] on sale in [illegible] of the book [illegible] the price [illegible] of the latter. Agents Wanted [illegible] townships, [illegible] liberal terms and exclusive territory are offered.

Forty-eight volumes, averaging 400 pages each, and containing nearly 2,000 Illustrations, will complete the Series. Subscribers supplied with two volumes, the [illegible] monthly. Eleven Months' Deliveries (11 volumes) are now ready. Price—In cloth, [illegible] per volume, $1.50. Half Turkey, gilt top, $2.25. For terms, etc., address

T. B. PETERSON & BROS., Publishers,
[illegible] Murray Street, New York

J. P. WENDEL,

Dealer in

FINE GROCERIES

AND

PROVISIONS,

FLOUR, PORK, LARD,

SALT, AND FISH,

Selected

TEAS.

Pure

COFFEES and SPICES,

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC FRUITS.

And a variety of all other goods usually kept in a First Class Store.

Main st. Smethport, Pa.

DISTRICT COURT of the UNITED STATES for the WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of the petition of [illegible] on the 21st day of February A. D. 1876, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of [illegible] W. Neff, of [illegible] in the County of McKean, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been duly adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition; that the next meeting of the creditors of the said Bankrupt will be held at the office of [illegible] Esq., Register, in the City of Pittsburgh, in said District, on the 6th day of March A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M.

JOHN MALL,
U. S. Marshal for said District.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 25, 1876.

At Frank Kern's

NEW SHOP

for all kinds of

BLACK-SMITHING

at the shortest notice and lowest rates

FOR CASH.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR!

JULIUS KING'S COMBINATION SPECTACLES

AND SOLE AGENCY FOR THE EYES.

SMETHPORT, PA.

Call and have your eyes measured
A perfect fit guaranteed.
Every pair warranted.
M. L. ARMSTRONG, Agent.

SAW AND PLANING MILL.

I WISH to give notice through the columns of the MINER that I am prepared to

Plane & Match Lumber

in the most approved manner, at my SAW and PLANING MILL in Hutchinson, an adjunct of Smethport, and am also prepared to

Saw Bills at Short Notice.

I only ask for a reasonable portion of the patronage of Potato and Marvin Creek Valleys

L. Rogers.

Smethport, Sept. 9, 1875—tf

J. B. BERGSTRESSER,

National Photograph

AND

Copying Gallery,

Smethport, Pa.

All kinds of Pictures taken—in clear and cloudy weather. J. B. BERGSTRESSER, the Agent and Operator at the Gallery, has had 26 years experience in the photograph business, and will warrant satisfaction to all who give him a call.

Copying and Enlarging

and enlarging of pictures made a specialty.

ROOMS IN CHADWICKS BUILDING.

☞ The rooms will only be out open as long as business continues good, therefore persons wishing work done should call soon. ☜

Port Allegany Planing Mill.

BARRETT BROTHERS,

CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, AND

MANUFACTURERS OF

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,

AND

HOUSE MOULDINGS.

Dressed Flooring, Ceiling, &c

Port Allegany, Pa

M. A. SPRAGUE,

DEALER IN

HARDWARE

SMETHPORT, PA.

The following List comprises some of the many articles constantly on hand:

Axes, Augurs, Auger Bits, Awls, Axle clips, Axle grease, Apple parers, Barn door hinges, Barn door rails, Barn door rollers, Base knobs, Bath brick, Bed cords, Bell cords, Beef pounders, Belts, Bench hooks, Bench screws, Bevels, Bits, Blacking, Blind butts, Blind staples, Bolts, all kinds, Boot jacks, Borax, Boring machines, Brushes, Buckets, Bull rings, Butts, all kinds, Candle sticks, Cake turners, Calipers, Caps percussion, Carpet stretchers, Cartridges, Castors, Catches, Cattle locks, Chains, all kinds, Chalk lines, Chalk, Crayons, Cutters, all kinds, Clamps, Clevises, Clothes lines, Clothes wringers, Coal hods, Coffee mills, Corn cutters, Corn poppers, Cow bells, Curry combs, Curtain pins, Cutlery, Dippers, Dividers, Dog collars, Draw shaves, Fly traps, Expansive bits, Faucets, Files, Fitting machines, Forks all kinds, Fragrance, Fry pans, Gate hinges, Gauges, Glaziers, Glaziers point, Glue, Glue pots, Grain scales, Grindstones, Gunpowder, Grindstones, Cow stripping, Hammers, Hand saws, Handsaw nail sets, Hatchets, Hay knives, Hinges all kinds, Hoes, Hooks all kinds, Horse pokers, Horse rakes, Horse hoes, Iron all kinds—and Flaks, Jack, traffic and [illegible], Knives, Keys, Knives, Lamps, Lanterns, Levels, Locks, Mallets, Match safes, Measuring tapes, Meat cutters, Molasses gates, Mops & sills, Mouse traps, Mowing machines, Nails, Nippers, Oils, Oilers, Oil stones, Packs, Patent paints, Planes, Pokers, Pulleys, Putty, Rasps, Rakes, Rules, Rivets, Rope, Sand paper, Saws all kinds, Screws, Shovels, Spades, Spikes, Spring balances, Spring steel, Squares, Steelyards, Stove pipe, Stove boards, Stove polish, Stove trimmings, Stove wrenches, Sad irons, Tacks, Tea trays, Tinware, Tinners' tools, Trowels, Tubs, Vises, Vinegar, Wrenches, Whips, Whetstones, Wire, Wood screws, Wash boilers, Wash tubs, Wash boards, Window fasteners, Window cord, Wire cloth, Wire sieves, Wire netting, Wood pulleys, Wood screws, Wood saws, Wood rules, Wood planes, Wood rasps, Wood chisels, Wood gouges, Wood bits

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Domestic Recipes.

Rice Cake.—One teacup of butter, one cup of sugar, one egg, one bowl of milk or water, one-third cup of yeast. Mix stiff with a sponge over night, make out on pans in the morning; raise the second time.

What Liquor Owes from Dinner.—Cut in small thin slices, peel and chop two or three-sized onions, fry in a small piece of butter to a light brown, add a dessertspoonful of flour, then the gravy, if there was any left from dinner, add the meat to this gravy, and just heat through. Serve immediately.

Rice Waffles.—One gill of rice, three gills of flour, one ounce of butter, three eggs, a little salt. Boil the rice until tender, add the butter, flour, salt and yolks of the eggs (previously beaten light), after which the mixture must be beaten very hard. Have the whites of the eggs very light, stir in gently; then ready for baking. Butter, serve on heated plates.

Spice Nuts.—Six pounds of flour, one and a half pounds sugar, one and a half pints molasses, one ounce cardamom seeds beaten in a mortar, one and a half pounds butter and lard mixed, five teaspoonfuls yeast powder. Heat the shortening, sugar, and molasses together, but cool, then mix with the other ingredients. Roll into long strips and cut into cakes about an inch long.

Scotch Short Bread.—Two pounds flour, one pound butter, one-quarter of a pound loaf sugar, half an ounce of caraway seeds, one ounce sweet almonds, a few strips of citron or candied orange peel. Make a smooth paste, divide into six parts about one inch thick; put each on a separate paper, pinch the edges on all sides, and ornament the top with the candied peel, citron, and little sugar comfits.

Directions to Boil Puddings.—To prepare a pudding bag, sew firmly strong canvas in the shape of a sugar loaf, sew within four inches of the top a strong thread. Before putting in the pudding dip the bag in boiling water, turn the bag on the wrong side and dredge it well with flour. Have ready a pot of water boiling hard; put in the pudding, allow room for swelling, and tie firmly. Turn a plate in the bottom of the pot, and be sure that there is enough boiling water to completely cover it. Keep the kettle boiling all the while the pudding is in the pot, and fill up often. Fifteen minutes after the pudding is put in turn it over in the pot.

Meringue Kisses.—Beat whites of four eggs until they stand alone; then beat in gradually one pound of fine white sugar, a teaspoonful at a time; add eight drops of essence of lemon, beating the whole very hard; lay a sheet of well paper on the bottom of the pan; drop on it just to suit taste a little jelly, either putting on a little of the egg mixture first, under the jelly, then with a large spoon pile on the meringue over each heap of jelly to cover it entirely, drop on as smoothly as possible to make a good shape, set them in a cool oven, when slightly colored they are done, then take them out, and place them bottoms together; lay lightly on a sieve, and dry in a cool oven until the two bottoms stick and the two form a ball.

Mock Turtle Soup.—Take about ten pounds of shin of beef, cut it into small pieces and fry the lean parts a light brown; put the rest of the beef (i. e., the fat parts) into a stewpan with boiling water, and stew it for eight hours, with a bunch of sweet herbs and two onions; when cold take off the fat. Then get half a calf's head with the skin on, half boil it, and cut it into small square pieces and put them, with the lean beef and the soup, into the same pot, and let them stew altogether till quite tender. Thicken it with a very little flour; add a little pounded mace and cloves, and a grate of nutmeg, two spoonfuls of mushroom catsup, and pepper and salt to taste. It should be served with egg balls and lemon.

Care of the Teeth.

The teeth decay. Hence unseemly mouths, bad breath, imperfect mastication. Everybody regrets it. What is the cause? The reply is, want of cleanliness. A clean tooth never decays. The mouth is a warm place—ninety degrees. Particles of meat between the teeth soon decompose. Gums and teeth must suffer. Perfect cleanliness will preserve the teeth to old age. How shall it be secured? Use a quill pick and rinse the mouth after eating; brush and castile soap every morning; brush and water on going to bed. Bestow this trifling care upon your precious teeth, and you will keep them. Neglect it, and you will be sorry all your lives. Children forget; watch them. The first teeth determine the character of the second set. Give them equal care. Sugar, acids, mineralize and hot things are nothing, when compared with food decomposing between the teeth; long use may wear them out; but keep them clean and they will never decay. Practice upon this advice and you will never regret it.

Mrs. Gilbert, of Pueblo, Colorado, lacked the steadiness of nerves to become a murderess. She wanted to kill her husband, and her plan was to take a revolver with her to bed, shoot her husband as he slept, and say he had committed suicide. She carried out that programme up to the point when the revolver was aimed at her husband's head. Then she became nervous, and the weapon swerved as she pulled the trigger, sending the bullet into her baby, that was asleep in a cradle by the bed.

In a piece of cordwood cut from the heart of a redwood tree, ten feet in diameter, at San Jose, Cal., recently, were twelve acorns, retaining their original forms, some having caps and some being without them. These nuts are supposed to have been placed in the tree many centuries ago by birds, and were preserved by the peculiar properties of the sap of this variety of tree.

PEABODY'S BENEFACTION.

The Dwellings that he Built for London's Poor.

It is little more than six years, says the London *Daily News*, since Geo. Peabody died, and already ten of the commodious and substantial dwelling houses he bequeathed to the working-men of London have risen in the metropolis, all, save one, being completed and occupied. The first, built in Spitalfields, and completed during the lifetime of Mr. Peabody, has since been followed by the erection of others in Blackfriars road, Stamford street, Shadwell, Islington, Chelsea, Bermondsey, Westminster, Southwark, and Pimlico. This last is still in course of building, and promises to be the largest of all, for it stands on five acres of ground, and affords a site for thirty-six blocks, twelve being already far advanced on the way to completion. In the aggregate the population of Peabody's buildings is probably not less than ten thousand persons, being within twenty-four of the population of Tiverton, which returns two members to Parliament. What the population will be in the course of twenty years might be calculated by an easy sum that would probably be startling in its results.

As is well known, the amount left by Mr. Peabody, with the object of providing "improved dwellings for the poor of London," was half a million sterling. This is a capital sum laid out in an investment returning a certain moderate but safe interest, which interest, as it accumulates, becomes available for the building of dwellings; and these will themselves, in the magical manner peculiar to compound interest, add further sums to the capital, and so on *ad infinitum*. The wise and beneficent action of Mr. Peabody has, in fact, planted in London a goodly seed which will increase and multiply till, in the course of time, its branches shall spread out far enough to provide shade and shelter for all who can prove their right to dwell beneath it.

The latest addition to the rapidly increasing number of these cottages of homes has just been opened in Southwark street. It is a substantial building of twelve blocks, and, taking the average of four in each family, will supply house room for about one thousand persons. In each block there are twenty-two tenements, a few consisting of one room, some of two, and many of three, but each absolutely self contained, and all as private as if they were flats in Victoria street, or in the Rue du Faubourg St. Honore. The three-room tenements consist—to take an average example—of a kitchen fifteen feet by twelve, a bedroom sixteen feet by fourteen, and a second bedroom twelve feet by sixteen. The floors are boarded over, the walls are cemented, and all are at present beautifully white. There is a fireplace in each room, that in the kitchen being furnished with a capital oven and boiler. There are several cupboards, one in the kitchen having over it a meat safe, with doors of perforated zinc. In the passage outside is a cesspan of neat and ingenious construction, capable of holding half a ton. On each flat there is a laundry, with copper boiler, a wringing machine, and mangle. This is devoted to the use of four families, who have the privilege of occupying it by turns one day a week. Each flat has a dust shoot, the tenant having no further trouble than to open it and drop down the contents of their shovel. Nor does this conclude the list of special accommodations in these wonderful mansions. In an underground room of each tenement there is a capacious bath, to which the tenants have access without charge, and as often as they please, there being no other necessary preliminary than that of calling at the superintendent's office for the key. Gas is provided in the washhouses and through the roomy staircases, also at the expense of the trustees. The rent of a three-roomed tenement is 5s. 9d. a week; for two rooms, 4s. 6d., and for one room, 3s.

It is satisfactory to know that these advantages, which become all the greater when contrasted with the sort of dwellings to which the poor of London are accustomed, are not tempered by an arbitrary interference with the liberty of the tenant. There are a few simple rules enforced in the buildings, but they are designed simply in the interests of order and cleanliness, and for the general good of the little community. For example, it is ordained that the passages, steps and closets shall be swept every morning before ten o'clock, and washed every Saturday. This the tenants take it in turn to do. Washing is to be done only in the laundry, and care is taken that the place shall not become a public washhouse by the enforcement of the rule that "only tenants' clothes are to be washed." Possible intentions of turning an honest penny are further nipped in the bud by rule No. 10 (there are only thirteen), which decrees that "no tenant will be permitted to underlet or take in lodgers, or to keep a shop of any kind." Other rules are aimed against the hanging out of clothes to dry; the disposal of "matter in the wrong place," by the simple expedient of throwing it out of the window; of the playing of children on the stairs, in the passages or in the laundries; of the keeping of dogs; of the papering of the walls, or the driving of nails into the same; or the beating or shaking of carpets or mats after ten o'clock in the morning. The habit of punctuality in money payments is fostered by the first rule, which directs that "the rents shall be paid weekly in advance at the superintendent's office on Mondays, from nine A. M. till six P. M.," and which is clenched by the second, which tersely announces that "no arrears of rent will be allowed." Injudicious generosity is repressed by rule eleven, which proclaims that "the superintendent is directed to give tenants notice to quit who offer any gratuities either to himself or the porters," and discipline is established by rule twelve, which promises disorderly tenants prompt notice to quit.

This is a full summary, almost a verbatim reprint, of the rules enforced in each of the dwellings, and it will be seen that none of them are of a nature to be offensive to honest, tidy people, and that they in no way savor of the—here specially undesirable—discipline of a charitable institution. The spirit of non-interference is fully carried out in the matter of ingress and egress. The gas is turned off at eleven o'clock and the outer doors are closed for the night; but each tenant is provided with two keys—one for his tenement and one for the outer door—and may thus come and go as he pleases. It is not surprising to know, having thus much of preliminary information, that Peabody's buildings never have any empty rooms. At the present moment the only one in Southwark street has upon its books upward of three hundred applications over and above the available accommodation. The tenants are strictly of the laboring classes, it being an unprinted rule of the place that no man earning more than twenty-five, or at most thirty shillings a week, is eligible for admission. Nothing else is required of an incoming tenant further than a voucher of his respectability, generally sought at the hands of his employer, and other things being equal, the superintendent makes a practice of giving the preference to families where the bread-winner is engaged at a distance not too remote to prevent his returning home to take his dinner with his family.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

What is Doing in the Old World and the New.

George G Parker, one of the tellers of the New London bank, has confessed that he committed the robbery, and has made restitution of the funds. The Senate, by a vote of forty-one to fifteen, passed the House bill appropriating $1,500,000 for the Centennial exhibition. The House of Representatives passed the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, which appropriates about $914,000, being $470,000 less than last year. A ninety-mile trotting race took place from Montreal to Beral, Canada, the winning horse accomplishing the distance in ten hours. His competitor broke down. Four Roman newspapers were suspended by the government for publishing a speech in which Garibaldi extols a republic as the only honest form of government. At a meeting of Plymouth church Mr. Beecher denounced Mr Bowen as a "slanderer and a liar." The Scottish rifle club has decided not to accept Sir Henry Halford's proposal for sending a combined British team to Philadelphia, but will send a team of its own. Abdurahaem, the leader of the Kho kand insurgents, has surrendered to General Scobeleff, commanding the Russian forces. Owen Lindsay was hanged at Syracuse, N Y., for the murder of Francis A Colvin. Lindsay asserted his innocence to the last.

Pesach Rubenstein was convicted of the murder of the Hebrew girl at East New York, and sentenced to be hanged March 24. The White Star steamer Germanic made the trip from New York to Liverpool in seven days fourteen hours and forty minutes, being the quickest trip on record. Hon Roverdy Johnson was buried at Baltimore with impressive ceremonies. There were at least 10,000 people present, among them the State officers, prominent officials from Washington, and many members of Congress. While a miner was carrying an open lamp in an old working of a mine at West Pittston, Pa., foul air came in contact with it, and the result was a terrific explosion. Forty men were in the mine at the time, of whom four were killed and a number wounded. Much damage has been done in Indiana by the freshets caused by heavy rains filling the rivers.

The Spanish government claims that the Cuban insurrection would have been suppressed only for American aid. The Sultan of Turkey has signed a degree granting the Andrassy reforms to the people of the insurgent provinces. On account of foreign powers complaining to the Porte of Christians being abused in Bosnia and Anjora, the grand vizier deposed the governor of Anjora and ordered an investigation. Landon, who killed Editor Carruth in Vineland, N. J., has been declared in a sane condition by a court and discharged from custody. Gold seekers are thronging to the Black Hills. A bill granting $3,500,000 to aid in constructing the Northern Pacific railroad has passed both branches of the Montana legislature. The steamer City of Quincy was sunk in the Mississippi, seventy-five miles below Memphis. Her cargo of 250 tons of sugar was a total loss. All lives were saved. The Italian bark Enrico Heretto lost her captain, mate and five seamen, as well as her spars and sails, in a hurricane, while on her way from Philadelphia to Queenstown.

Five of the six companies of a sailboat on the Ohio river near Cincinnati were drowned by being overturned by the wind. The advisory council met in Plymouth church and Rev Leonard Bacon, of New Haven, Conn., was elected moderator. Mr. Beecher made an address of welcome and presented the case of his church. The questions brought up in the latter message was referred to special committees. A bill was introduced in the British Parliament to make Queen Victoria "Empress of India." Winslow, the great forger of Boston, has been arrested in London, and will be extradited as soon as possible and brought back for trial. A committee of the Louisiana Assembly recommended the impeachment of Gov. Kellogg and Treasurer Dubuisk. Boston's historic elm, which stood in the Common for the past two hundred years, has at last succumbed to the winds.

The bark Flora found the ship W. J. Hatfield, from Philadelphia for Bremen, dismasted and water-logged on the high sea. On account of high waves the ships could not approach each other closely, and on three of the Hatfield's crew attempting to swim to the Flora, one of them was drowned. The next morning the Hatfield had disappeared, and it is believed she foundered with all on board. A committee of the South Carolina House have presented articles of impeachment against Judge Montgomery Moses for corruption. The forces of Don Carlos suffered a severe defeat, and rumors of peace negotiations are current. At a lumber camp on Bells river, Michigan, John Hayes had been in the habit of beating a half-witted fellow named William Libby, who became exasperated, and seizing an ax buried it to the halve in Hayes' side, after which he struck him on the head, inflicting fatal wounds.

"These are pretty hard times, I can tell you, sir," explained a tramp, drawing the back of his hand across his eyes, while he shut the other upon a donation of ten cents. "Lots of families who'd never thought a year ago that they could mix up biscuit without cream now use water."

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The Business of General Interest Transacted.

SENATE.

Mr. McCreery (Dem.), of Kentucky, offered the following as a substitute for the bill: That it be recommended to the people of the United States to assemble on the fourth day of July next, in such numbers and manner as may be convenient, in their respective cities, towns, and villages, neighborhoods, or wherever they may be, publicly to testify their joy at the one hundredth return of that auspicious day, by suitable eulogies, orations, and discourses, or by public prayers and such religious exercises and ceremonies as may be appropriate to the occasion and sanctioned by their own conference.

Mr Edmunds' amendment was rejected by a rising vote, 12 to 31. Mr. McCreery's substitute was rejected, 13 to 25.

Mr. Edmunds moved to strike out the preamble. Rejected, 18 to 34.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to extend the time for the construction and completion of the Northern Pacific railroad.

This was a most important bill in the interests of the bondholders of the road, who have invested $20,000,000 in it. Mr. Kelly, of Oregon, said, in advocating the passage of the bill. "Of all persons who should be encouraged were those who had invested their money in good faith to complete the road. If the time should be extended, the work would be pushed forward next summer."

The bill was read a third time and passed—yeas, 35; nays, 18.

The Chair announced Messrs. Morrill, of Maine, Sargent, of California, and Thurman, of Ohio, as the conference committee on the part of the Senate on the bill to pay the interest on the 3 65 District of Columbia bonds.

The Centennial Appropriation bill passed the Senate by a vote of 31 to 15. It had previously passed the House, and the bill appropriates $1,500,000 in aid of the Centennial, the money to be repaid the government out of any earnings.

Mr. Frelinghuysen (Rep.), of New Jersey, called up the Senate bill to amend certain provisions of the revised statutes relating to the transportation of animals. The amendment reported by the judiciary committee to the effect that animals shall not be confined in any railroad car or vessel without food or water for a longer period than twenty-four consecutive hours, and that they shall have time for rest and water of at least seven consecutive hours, providing that the amendments shall take effect on July 4, 1876, etc. were agreed to. After some discussion the bill was passed.

Mr. Mitchell (Rep.) of Oregon, called up the bill extending the time for the completion of the Oregon Central railroad and telegraph line from Portland to Astoria and McMinnville, in the State of Oregon. He submitted an amendment to protect homestead rights and entries made prior to the time of the notice of withdrawal of the lands from market, which was agreed to. Mr. Mitchell said the only object of the bill was to extend the time for the completion of the road five years. The grant was made to the road in May, 1870, and all of the road had been constructed except about eighty miles. The bill was amended and passed.

The President *pro tempore* announced that he had signed the bill to aid in the centennial celebration of American independence.

Mr. Morrill (Rep.), of Maine, called up the House bill making appropriations for invalid and other pensions, for the year ending June 30, 1877. The bill as passed by the House made appropriations in part as follows: Pensions for army invalids, $12,800,000, widows, minors, and dependent relatives, $14,100,000; survivors and widows of the war of 1812, $1,500,000. The committee on appropriations reported amendments, striking out the amounts inserted after each class as above, and inserting the sum total, $28,400,000, which was agreed to, as well as other amendments of minor importance, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

The Senate then took up the bill to repeal section 2,203 of the revised statutes, making restrictions in the disposition of the public lands in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Florida. The pending question was on the amendment of Mr Edmunds, "That the public lands affected by this act shall be offered at public sale as soon as practicable, from time to time, according to the provisions of the existing law, and shall not be subject to private entry until so offered." The amendment was agreed to. Mr. Clayton moved to strike out the second section of the bill, providing that the act shall take effect ninety days from its passage. Agreed to. The bill then passed.

Mr. Edmunds (Rep.), of Vermont, proposed to take up the resolution for the admission of Mr Panchbak. He agreed with the Senator from Indiana (Mr Morton) that the question was one of high privilege, and already had been too long delayed. After some discussion, Mr. Logan (Rep.), of Illinois, demanded the yeas and nays, and the motion to take up the resolution was lost—yeas, 30, nays, 33.

HOUSE.

The committee reported to the House the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill. All the amendments adopted in the committee were agreed to in a block, except that abolishing the mission to the Hawaiian islands, on which a separate vote was demanded by Mr. Hale, of Maine. The amendment was agreed to—yeas, 130; nays, 87. A vote by yeas and nays was then taken on the passage of the bill, which resulted—yeas, 191; nays, 3. It appropriates about $914,000, being a reduction of about $470,000 from the bill last year.

The following bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. Meade (Dem., N. Y.)—To provide for the payment of the United States notes and to strengthen the public credit.

By Mr. Jenks (Democ., Pa.)—To repeal the third section of the act of 1874 establishing the National bank redemption agency.

By Mr. Lawrence (Rep., Ohio.)—To provide for taking testimony in criminal cases on interrogatories.

By Mr. Biddle (Dem., Tenn.)—Directing the transmission of printed matter through the mails when the postage thereon is insufficient.

By Mr. Baker (Rep., Ind.)—To make banking free and to repeal the Resumption act.

By Mr. Harrison (Dem., Ill.)—For the repeal of parts of the Resumption act, and for the purpose of preparing a way for the resumption of specie payment, and for the resumption of specie payment.

Mr. Wheeler (Rep.), of New York, from the committee on appropriations reported the Fortification bill, and asked for its consideration. The bill appropriates for the protection, preservation and repairs of fortifications, $100,000; for the armament of fortifications, $125,000; for torpedoes for harbor defenses, $50,000; total, $275,000. The bill also directs the sale of all obsolete and condemned projectiles and navy ordnance. The bill was passed.

Mr. Tucker (Dem.), of Virginia, from the committee on ways and means reported the bill relating to the execution of custom house bonds. The bill provides that wherever a bond is required of a firm for the payment of customs on goods imported for their use and the bond is executed by any member of the firm in the name of such firm, it shall be equally binding on all the members of the firm. Passed.

The military committee reported favorably the bill to extend the time for filing claims for additional bounty. An amendment to strike out the limitation was rejected, and an amendment extending the time for filing claims to July, 1880, was adopted. The bill was then passed.

The bill for the sale of the arsenal and lots in Stonington, Conn., was reported favorably and passed.

Mr Southard (Rep.), of Ohio, reported a bill to amend the act of March 3, 1875, for the admission of Colorado as a State, and asked for its immediate passage. Referred.

The House, on motion of Mr. Southard, went in committee of the whole on the Colorado bill. The only changes made by this bill in the Enabling act of last March are a provision that all qualified voters under the laws of the Territory shall be entitled to vote on the question of ratification or rejection, and a provision appropriating $20,000 to pay the expenses of the constitutional convention. Passed.

The Hard Times.

The other day a farmer-like stranger entered a drug store and asked for a cure for rheumatism. A bottle of liniment was handed him, and he asked:

"Is this good for anything to grease boots with?"

"Why, no; that's a liniment. It is an excellent remedy for rheumatism."

"But times are mighty hard," said the stranger, "and I wish you'd fix me up something good for rheumatism, and good to soften boots, too. Might also drop in something for the old woman's earache."

In olden times men vowed that they would not eat bread, nor shave, until they had accomplished some noble or daring purpose; but it remained for a modern mob to swear that it would drink no more whisky until it had executed certain criminals on trial for atrocious murders. This a number of men constituting a part of Judge Lynch's court at Charleston, West Virginia, did a few days ago. A sober mob is a rare exhibition, but a solemn pledge to sobriety as a preparation for desperate deeds is still rarer.

"Stewed giblets" proved a profitable dish to a Baltimore man, for he found in the gizzard of what was supposed to have been a monster gobbler a dollar gold piece.

Dr. Pierce,

Success is never achieved without merit. A man may make a poor article and sell it once, and there being 40,000,000 people in the United States, the sale to each one would be enough to make a decent fortune. But an article that holds its field year after year, and the sales of which increase regularly and rapidly, must have absolute merit.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., occupies our entire eighth page to-day with his various articles. We admit it because we know the doctor, and know of his articles. We know him to be a regularly educated physician, whose diploma hangs on the wall of his office, and we know that he has associated with him several of the most eminent practitioners in the country. We know that parties consult him, by mail and in person, from all the States in the Union every day, and that they are fairly and honestly dealt with.

This grand result has been accomplished by two agencies—good, reliable articles—articles which, once introduced, work easily their own way—and splendid business management. They have succeeded because they ought to have succeeded.

If you would patronize medicines scientifically prepared by a skilled physician and chemist, use Dr. Pierce's family medicines. Golden Medical Discovery is nutritious, tonic, alterative, and blood cleansing, and an unequaled cough remedy. Pleasant Purgative Pellets, scarcely larger than mustard seeds, constitute an agreeable and reliable physic. Favorite Prescription a remedy for debilitated females; Extract of Smart Weed, a magical remedy for pain, bowel complaints, and an unequaled liniment for both human and horse-flesh, while his Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is known the world over as the greatest specific for catarrh and "cold in the head" ever given to the public. They are sold by druggists.

TWENTY YEARS A SUFFERER.—CURED BY THE GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

Dr. R. V Pierce.

Dear Sir—Twenty years ago I was shipwrecked on the Atlantic ocean, and the cold and exposure caused a large abscess to form on each leg, which kept continually discharging. I was attended by doctors in Liverpool, Havre, New Orleans, New York, and at the hospital on Staten Island (where the doctors wanted to take one leg off). Finally, after spending hundreds of dollars, I was persuaded to try your "Golden Medical Discovery," and now, in less than three months after taking the first bottle, I am thankful to say I am completely cured, and for the first time in ten years can put my left heel to the ground. I am at home nearly every evening and shall be glad to satisfy any person of the truth of this information. I am, sir, yours respectfully,

WILLIAM RYDER,
87 Jefferson street, Buffalo, N Y.
Toledo Blade.

Chapped hands, face, pimples, ringworms, saltrheum, and other cutaneous affections cured, and rough skin made soft and smooth, by using JUNIPER TAR SOAP. Be careful to get only that made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, as there are many imitations made with common tar, all of which are worthless.—*Com.*

See no ice Family Bitters.

Important to Persons Visiting New York or the Centennial.

The GRAND UNION HOTEL, New York, opposite the Grand Central depot, has over 350 elegantly furnished rooms. Elevator, steam and all modern improvements. European plan. Carriage hire is saved, as baggage is taken to and from the depot, free of expense. The restaurants supplied with the best. Guests can live better for less money at the Grand Union, than at any other first-class hotel. Stages and cars pass the hotel constantly to all parts of the city, and to Philadelphia depot.

CONSUMPTIVES, TAKE NOTICE.

Every moment of delay makes your case more hopeless, and much depends on the judicious choice of remedy. The amount of testimony in favor of Dr Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, as a cure for Consumption far exceeds all that can be brought to support the pretensions of any other medicine. See Dr. Schenck's Almanac, containing the certificates of many persons of the highest respectability, who have been restored to health, after being pronounced incurable by physicians of acknowledged ability. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup alone has cured many, as these evidences will show, but the cure is often promoted by the employment of two other remedies which Dr Schenck provides for the purpose. These additional remedies are Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills. By the timely use of these medicines according to directions, Dr. Schenck certifies that most any case of Consumption may be cured.

Dr Schenck is professionally at his principal office Corner Sixth and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.

Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra Bullocks			(0¾@	14
Common to Good Texans			6 00 @	6 75 00
Milch Cows			0-¾@	08¾
Hogs—Live			10 @	11¾
Dressed			06¼@	07
Sheep			@	—
Lambs			13 @	13¾
Cotton—Middling			5 40 @	5 75
Flour—Extra Western			5 35 @	6 25
State Extra			1 30 @	1 10
Wheat—Red Western			1 25 @	1 26
No. 2 Spring			88 @	90
Rye—State			73 @	75
Barley—State			1 20 @	1 20
Barley—Malt			45 @	48
Oats—Mixed Western			56 @	64
Corn—Mixed Western			60 @	1 15
Hay, per cwt			70 @	1 15
Straw, per cwt			40 @	60
Hops 75's—12 @18		olds	04 @	08
			22 60 @	22 50
Pork—Mess			18 @	13¾
Lard			20 00 @	22 00
Fish—Mackerel, No. 1, new			20 00 @	16 00
" No. 2, new			16 00 @	16 00
Dry Cod, per cwt			4 75 @	5 00
Herring, Scaled, per box			25 @	25
Petroleum—Crude			Refined,	14
Petroleum—Crude		07¾@08	10 @	33
Wool—California Fleece			20 @	32
Texas "			41 @	50
Australian "			26 @	37
Butter—State			23 @	25
Western Dairy			13 @	21
Western Yellow			15 @	17
Western Ordinary			15 @	17
Pennsylvania Firkin			— @	—
Cheese—State			07¾@	14
State Skimmed			01 @	07
Western			08 @	12
Eggs—State			17 @	18

ALBANY

Wheat			1 87 @	1 87
Rye—State			91 @	98
Corn—Mixed			52 @	54
Barley—State			84 @	84
Oats—State			38 @	50

BUFFALO.

Flour			6 00 @	6 00
Wheat—No. 1 Spring			1 30 @	1 30
Corn—Mixed			5 @	52
Oats			37 @	38
Rye			80 @	80
Barley			75 @	1 00

BALTIMORE.

Cotton—Low Middlings			12¾@	1-¾
Flour—Extra			6 75 @	6 75
Wheat—Red Western			1 40 @	1 40
Rye			75 @	75
Corn—Yellow			50 @	50
Oats—Mixed			45 @	45
Petroleum			0-¾@	08¾

PHILADELPHIA.

Beef Cattle—Extra			61 @	07
Sheep			04¾@	07
Hogs—Dressed			7 @	12¾
Flour—Pennsylvania Extra			6 00 @	6 62½
Wheat—Red Western			1 05 @	1 10
Rye			84 @	84
Corn—Yellow			57 @	58
Mixed			56 @	56
Oats—Mixed			44 @	44
Petroleum—Crude			Refined	13¾

WARRENTOWN, MASS.

Beef Cattle—Poor to Choice			5 00 @	6 50
Sheep			2 00 @	6 00
Lambs			2 00 @	6 00

A Leap Year Tragedy.

They stood together in the entry beneath the hall lamp, says the Chicago *Tribune*. "Then, Henry," she said, in a low voice, wherein were blended determination, melancholy and love, "you refuse my suit?" "Yes, Ella," he replied, in accents that were firm, though the speaker's voice trembled. "I admire you; I will be a brother to you, and watch with pride your course through life, and if ever trouble should befall you, there will at least be one friend to whom you can come for succor; but I can never, never, be your husband." "It is not because I am poor, Henry? For, oh, if that were all, I could toil gladly from morn till night for you, and strive and win a home for you, humble it might be, but our own." "It is useless to attempt to induce me to change my determination. Though I am but a poor, weak man, I can never, never change my mind." "Then, cruel young man, so fair and yet so false, farewell. To-morrow you will see my mangled remains on the lecture platform, and know that it has been your work. But it will be too late," and, clasping him to her bosom in wild embrace, she fled into the outer darkness.